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F. Maller.

HARTWRIGHTIA FLORIDANA, A. GRAY.

Artemisia serrata, Nutt. Gen. ii. 142 (1818).

Reported as occurring from Illinois to Dakota, but probably never before collected in Minnesota. It was found in low swampy ground near Taylor's Falls, Chisago county, Minn. (B. C. Taylor, Aug., 1892).

Echinops sphærocephalus, Linn. Spec. i. 814 (1753).

This European composite has been introduced in the neighborhood of St. Anthony Park, Ramsey county, Minn. (Dr. Otto Luggen, Sept., 1891, and Oct., 1892). It is becoming thoroughly established. To my knowledge this is the first recorded occurrence of the plant in North America.

The Systematic Position of *Hartwrightia Floridana*.

BY JOHN M. HOLZINGER.

(PLATE CLX.)

Dr. Gray established this monotypical genus of the order Compositæ on plants communicated by Dr. S. Hart Wright, who collected them in sphagnous swamps in Volusia county, Florida, in November, 1886. Since that time the plant seems not to have been collected again, except by Mr. Otto Vesterlund, who in November, 1889, found it near Pittman, Lake county, just west of the locality at which Dr. Wright discovered it. Is it possible that this is the full range of this plant? It seems that after the lapse of six years it ought to have turned up at more stations. It is more likely that the plant has been found, but could not be identified, and that this is the real reason for the meagre data concerning its distribution.

The genus *Hartwrightia* is first described in Proc. Am. Acad. xxiii. 264 (May 29, 1888). It is there referred to the Piquerieæ, with *Gymnocoronis* and *Adenostemma* as the nearest related genera, being supposed to be the only member of this subtribe within our limits. But the plant has evidently appendiculate anthers, and so should stand in the next subtribe, the Agerateæ. The nearest allied genus is *Allomia*, with which it has in common two characters, namely, absence of pappus, and the number of involucre

bracts small. The latter in both genera are in two series, provided we count as a second series the 2 or 3 quite short outer bracts at the base of the anthodia of *Hartwrightia*. The genus therefore should be inserted after *Allomia*, in Durand's Index, under number 2441 b. This disposition is concurred in by the late Dr. Sereno Watson, whose kindly counsel in this and other matters is gratefully acknowledged.

Explanation of Plate CLX.

Hartwrightia Floridana, A. Gray.

- a. An anthodium.
- b. A floret.
- c. A corolla, laid open, viewed from within.
- d. An anther, showing the appendage at the apex.
- e. An achenium.
- f. The style and stigmas, viewed from two directions.
- g. Cross-section of an achenium.

The Winter Buds of *Utricularia*.

BY JOHN M. HOLZINGER.

(PLATE CLXI.)

In the summer of 1891 Dr. J. H. Sandberg, collecting in Northern Minnesota, sent to the United States Department of Agriculture a *Utricularia* (No. 516) which seems to be *Utricularia intermedia*, Hayne, though the details of leaves do not agree with Reichenbach's figures of this species. The specimens all have the good hibernacula or winter buds, to which reference is made in Gray's Synoptical Flora, Vol. ii., Part I, p. 315, as "hybernacular tuber-like buds." In these specimens they are about 6 mm. in diameter, and of the shape of a small bird's egg. They consist of numerous broadly palmate scales (Fig. c), crowded along the short axis, and standing out at right angles from it. These scales are beset along the margin with tufts of bristles, which, falling on the outside of the bud, give it the appearance of a small hairy cocoon. Its structure thus hardly warrants the use of the term "tuber-like."